# EXCHANGE OF FRIENDLY WORDS

Many Callers at the Executive Mansion.

HER SON PARDONED

M. Jules Cambon, the new French ambassador to the United States, was officially received by President McKinley at 11 o'clock this morning. The ceremony took place in the blue parlor of the White House. Ambassador Cambon, accompanied by the secretaries and attaches of the embassy, first visited the State Department where they were received in the diplomatic room by Secretary Sherman, who, after the exchange of the usual courtesies, escorted them to the Executive Mansion and presented them individually to the President. In presenting his credentials, Ambassador Cambon addressed the President as fol

"The sentiments of sympathy and friendship which unice our two nations are founded on historical traditions which constitute their glory in the past; time has but strengthened them; the future will, I have or strengthened them; the future will, I have no doubt, see them still deepening.

"The President of the French republic has been pleased to instruct me to convey to you the expression of his wishes for your personal welfare and for the prosperity of the United States. It is for me a great honor to be his interpreter on this operation.

occasion.

"Allow me, Mr. President, to rely upon your good will to facilitate the task which has been intrusted to me. I have no other ambition than to contribute by my utmost efforts to render more intimate the relations of France with the United States. I feel that, by so doing, I will answer to one of the dearest wishes of the French nation and to the intentions of my government."

### The President's Response.

President McKinley replied as follows: "Mr. Ambassador: It affords me great pleasure to greet you as ambassador of the French republic to the United States and to receive from your hands the letters whereby the president of the republic accredits you in that high office.

"From the dawn of their natural life until now the people of the United States have cherished ever-growing sentiments of brotherhood and esteem for the great French nation, whether as allies in the common cause of liberty, as generous rivals in the paths of modern advancement or as communities governed by the broad prin-ciple of self-rule. For feelings like these there can and should be no backward path. On the contrary, it is the patriotic duty of al! to strengthen their beneficent influence for the future, and to that end I welcome your cordial offer of concurrence.
"The high personal regard which your

predecessors have deservedly won in thei: intercourse with our government and with my countrymen gives assurance, Mr. Ambassador, that you will enjoy the same friendship and esteem, and I and my asso-clates in government will gladly contribute

"I beg that you will convey to the president of the French republic my cordial appreciation of his desires for my personal welfare and for the prosperity of the United States, and express to him my earnest reciprocation of his wishes, not alone in the proper of the prosperity of the proper of the property of the prop my own name, but in the name of the peo-

#### Many Callers Received. The President saw many visitors during

the pay. There were also many who faithclung to seats in the ante-rooms leoking for an opportunity to be ranked among the President's visitors.

Senator Davis of the foreign relations committee of the Senate had a long talk of the Hawalian treaty. Senator Davis does not regard the outlook for the treaty as bad, but states positively that he thinks the outlook is encouraging. Senator Quay, who is often mistaken for the Minnesotta Senator, was also a caller, but said he did not talk on the subject

of Pennsylvania patronage.
Senater Mason and Representative
Reeves of Illinois saw the President on the matter of wages at Moline, Ill., al-ready mentioned in The Star. They be-lieve that action will be taken to increase

Representative Sulloway had a chat with the President about the collectorship of the port of Portsmouth, N. H. This is one of the New Hampshire places on which

the delegation could not agree.

Representative Alexander and Howard H. Baker, postmaster at Buffalo, N. Y., were with the President.

Representative Northway, one of the Ohio leaders of the fight for Senator Hanna has returned to the city and called to review the fight with the President.

## The Happiest Woman.

The happiest woman in Washington is at the White House today waiting to thank the President for the pardon of her only son and to receive from the President's hands the document which will liberate that son from prison.

She is Mrs. S. W. Hatch, the mother of Clyde Mattox, whose case is one of the most noted in the west. "He is the only child I have," said Mrs. Hatch. "You may know from that what a happy mother

Mrs. Hatch is from Kansas, and the story of her devotion to her son is a touch ing one. In the early days of Oklahoma Clyde Mattox became embroiled in a fight and was tried and convicted of murder. He was only eighteen years old at the time, but was sentenced to hang. The mother came to Washington, and with unrelenting devotion began a fight to save her boy's life. President Cleveland was teached by her appeals and commuted the sentence of the boy to life imprisonment. After waiting until a number of years had been served in a Kansas prison the mother again began efforts to have the son pardon-ed. She has been in Washington four months this time, and looks back with a smile at the dark clouds which she first

encountered and which almost made her She succeeded in interesting several Congressmen in her case, and employed a firm of well-known local lawyers. She saw the President and the Attorney General at diff ferent times. This morning the joyful news was told her by the Attorney General that her son would be pardoned, and that the President would sign the pardon this afternoon. Mrs. Hatch will take the doc-ument and leave on the first train for her home. She will not intrust it to the mails

and wants to deliver it to the warden of the prison herself.
"I am impatient to get started, but I am joing to stay here to thank the President. have already told Mr. McKenna how happy I am and how much I thank him."

Beath of Prof. Haldeman LANCASTER, Pa., January 15 .- Prof. John H. Haldeman, who from 1860 to 1889 was principal of the department of observation of the State Normal School at Westfield, Mass., is dead at Marietta, Pa., aged sixty-five years. He was a native of Penn-sylvania, but graduated from the West-

Former Lord Mayor Dead LONDON, January 15 .- Sir Polydore De Keyser, who was lord mayor of London during the year 1887-88, is dead. He was

Prince Henry's Fleet Safe. PORIM, January 15 .- The German warships Deutschland and Gefion, under command of Prince Henry of Prussia, have passed here on their way to China, and signaled all well on board.

John A. Gano Dead. CINCINNATI, Ohio, January 15 .- Mr John A. Gano, a well-known citizen, for-

### BONA-FIDE CIRCULATION. TO

A reference to the statement below will show that the circulation sworn to is a bona fide one.

It is easily possible for a newspaper with an elastic conscience to swell its legitimate circulation enormously, in order to deceive advertisers, by sending out thousands of papers to newsstands, which are returnable, and which are in fact returned, but nevertheless are included in what purports to be an honest statement of circulation.

Intelligent advertisers, however, judge by results, and bogus circulations don't give them.

The family circulation of The Star is many thousands in excess of any other Washington paper.

# Circulation of The "Evening Star."

SATURDAY, January 8, 1898	36,260
MONDAY, January 10, 1898	30,008
TUESDAY, January 11, 1898	30,204
WEDNESDAY, January 12, 1898	30,181
THURSDAY, January 13, 1898	30,531
FRIDAY, January 14, 1898	
Total10	87,562
Daily average	31,260

I solemnly swear that the above statement represents only the number of copies of THE EVEN-ING STAR circulated during the six secular days ending Friday, January 14, 1898-that is, the number of copies actually sold, delivered, furnished or mailed, for valuable consideration, to bona fide purchasers or subscribers, and that none of the copies so counted are returnable to or remain in the office unsold.

J. WHIT. HERRON, Cashier Evening Star Newspaper Co. Subscribed and sworn to before me this fifteenth day of January, A. D. 1898. GRENVILLE A. WHITAKER,

Notary Public, D. C.

### FOR SUFFERING CUBANS.

Milwaukee . Contribution Received at the State Department.

The Secretary of State today received a contribution of \$250 from Angus Smith of Milwaukee for the benefit of the suffering

The Secretary of State has received a let-ter from Mr. S. E. Barton, chairman of the central Cuban relief committee, saying that the committee is receiving communications from the governors throughout the country, all indicating a satisfactory response to the appeals of the Department of State and that committee. He adds that a con-siderable shipment of supplies went to Havana by Ward Line steamer today, and that he hopes for much more satisfactory results next week results next week.

### The Evening Star Fund. Evening Star Co......\$100.00

	A friend	50.0
	R. W. Farrelly	1.0
3	A friend	100.0
ŝ	Cash	5.0
3	M. M. L	1.0
j	St. John's	50.
9	W. M. Galt & Co	100.
7	Cash	1.0
V	Theo. J. Mayer	100.
8	Vermont Avenue Baptist Church	20.
1	Woodward & Lothrop	100.
y	Cash	5.
1	Cash	2.0
S	I. I. N	1.0
	R. P	50.
	H. M. S	2.
	A mite	1.
	A. W	1.
	Geo. W. Ray	5.
	Thos. W. Smith	20.
	A friend	1.
	Iowa	10.
	M. S. Quay	100.
	Cash	1.
	Kimon Nicolaides	10.
	Cara O. Bland	1.
	A friend	2
	Maxwell Woodhull	10.
	G. M. Curtis	10.
8	Frederick Pilling	25.
	R. L. E	20.
	W. B. M	1.
	Mrs. E. F. McDaniel	1.
d	A. S	2.
	A widow	1.
	Gen. D. S. Stanley	5.
	W. B. Lane	5.
	Glenoarlyn citizens	8.
	A friend	1.
â		
Į.	Total	\$930.

Examing Surgeons Wanted. The civil service commission announces that March 5 an examination will be held at Washington and at other places for the position of pension examining surgeon. Vacancies are to be filled at Bridgeport, Conn., Lynn, Mass., Washington, Ind., and Vicksburg, Miss. Applicants must be graduates of reputable medical colleges and not barred by state or other laws. Persons who are legal residents of the places where the vacancies exist will be given preference in appointment. Candidates should write to the civil service commission for application blanks, which should be executed and filed with the commission. No applications will cepted after Friday, February 25.

# ARMY AND NAVY.

#### Latest Orders Issued in Both Branches of the Service. Rear Admiral L. A. Beardslee has been

detached from duty on the examining

board, Washington, January 29, and ordered to await orders.

Commander H. N. Manney has been ordered to take charge of the Naval Home, Philadelphia, January 25.

Lieut. J. A. Bell has been ordered to duty as inspector of equipments, at Camden Philadelphia, and Wilmington, Del. Lieut, W. B. Fletcher has been ordered

to resume duty on the Vicksburg. Pay Director A. J. Pritchard has been de tached from the naval pay office, Baltimore, Md., and ordered to await orders. Ensign Y. Stirling, jr., has been ordered

to the New York navy yard. The following transfers are made at the request of the officers concerned: First Lieutenant William O. Johnson, from the 7th Infantry to the 2d Infantry, Company I; First Lieutenant John B. Bennet, from the 2d Infantry to the 7th Infantry, Com-

pany C. First Lieutenant Clarence E. Deutler 11th Infantry, is granted four months

leave.
The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant James G. Harbord, 5th Cavalry, is extended two months.

Major Henry M. Adams of the Corps of Engineers is detailed temporarily as a member of the board of ordnance and fortifications.

lifications.

Major William H. Rexford, ordnance storekeeper, is granted three months' sick Chief Engineer L. J. Allen has been de tached from the Continental iron works and ordered to the Union iron works; En-

sign T. B. Upham has been ordered to the Olympia, relieving Lieut. W. G. Miller, who is ordered home; Lieut. A. M. Beecher, from the Gedney, and granted two months' leave; Lieut. J. P. McGuinness, from the Albatross and granted two months' leave; Ensign W. A. Moffatt, to the Mohican; Lieut. A. W. Dodd, from the Monadnock and granted leave of absence.

Lieut. C. B. Wheeler, ordnance department, has been ordered to St. Paul, Minn., to inspect mortar carriages.

Capt. Chas. F. Mason, assistant surgeon has been granted leave of absence for two

has been granted leave of absence for two months, with permission to go abroad. By direction of the acting secretary of war, the following transfers are made: Post Quartermaster Sergeant Andrew T. Fife, now at Fort Washington, Md., to the post on Sullivan's Island, South Carolina, to relieve Post Quartermaster Sergeant Richard J. Kemball; Sergeant Kemball, when thus relieved, to Fort Washington, Md.

Md.
William T. Helms of West Virginia has
been appointed a chaplain in the navy.

Annexation.

The Veteran Officer a Firm Believer

in Annexing the Islands.

MISREPRESENTING GEN. SCHOFIELD

Methods Resorted to by Opponents to

HIS REASONS GIVEN

'The opponents to the Hawalian annexation treaty are so hard pressed that they are being forced to conspiracy, forgery and fraud to bolster up their cause." Such was the statement made by a gentleman who has kept pretty well posted on the matter to a Star reporter today. "They are flooding the country with pamphlets, magazines, circular letters and prepared edltorial matter antagonistic to annexation. If they confined themselves to facis and truthful statements, no one could reasonably object to this method of disseminating information; but by reason of their lack of facts they have been reduced to the necessity of issuing fraudulent statements." One of the pamphlets being issued by the poponents to annexation and examined by Star reporter is entitled:

Hawalian Annexation Scheme (A Sugar Trust Plot). Exposed by General Schoffeld."
The manifest intent of the title of this pamphlet is to indicate that Gen. Schofield is the author thereof, and that he is op-posed to annexation.

Gen. Schoffeld, it is asserted, is not the

author of the pamphlet; had nothing to do with it, and is a radical supporter of annexation, as is evidenced by his letter to Senator Morgan, published below.

The pamphlet, which purports to have been written by Gen. Schoffeld, has no reference to him, and contains pathing ever erence to him, and contains nothing ever "exposed" or written by him, with the exception that on pages 17 and 18 there is a brief extract from a report made by Gen. Schofield in 1873 concerning Pearl harbor, in which he says that many of the Hawalian sugar planters of that day favored approximation for the purpose of setting their annexation for the purpose of getting their sugar into the United States free of duty, the report being made prior to the negotia-

the report being made prior to the negotia-tion of the reciprocity treaty.

This pamphiet is one that is being pub-lished and disseminated anonymously, without even the name of the printer at-tached thereto. It is being mailed by those who, it is alleged, are masquerading as the representatives of the beet sugar people of the country, who are in fact the agents of the sugar trust.

Gen. Schofield's Letter. The letter from Gen. Schofield to Senstor John T. Morgan is as follows: ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 12, '98. Hon. JOHN T. MORGAN,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C .:

My Dear Senator: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of January 9, I do not hesitate to write you without reserve in respect to my views upon the pending question of annexation of the Hawaiian Islands.

From the time, twenty-five years ago, when I made a personal examination, for the purpose of ascertaining the value of those islands to this country for military and naval purposes, I have always regarded uitimate annexation of the islands to this country as a public necessity. But the time when this should be accomplished had to depend on natural political development. In the meantime our national interests should be secured by the exclusive right to occupy, improve and fortify Pearl River harbor, so as to insure our posses-sion of that harbor in time of war.

To flustrate my views on this subject, I have likened that harbor to a commanding position in front of a defensive line which an army in the field is compelled to occupy. The army must occupy that advanced position and hold it, at whatever cost or election and will account it with cost, or else the enemy will occupy it with his artillery and thus dominate the main line. It we do not occupy and fortify Pearl River harbor our enemy will occupy it as a base from which to conduct operations against our Pacific coast and the Isthmean canal, which must, of course, in due time, be constructed and controlled by this country. The possession of such a base at a convenient distance from our Pacific coast would be a great temptation to an unfriendly nation to undertake hostile opera-

tions against us. One of the greatest advantages of Pearl River harbor to us consists in the fact that no navy would be required to defend it. It is a deep, land-locked arm of the sea, easily defended by fortifications placed near its mouth, with its anchorage be-yond the reach of guns from the ocean. Cruisers or other warships which might be overpowered at sea, as well as mer-chant vessels, would find there, behind the land defenses, absolute security against a naval attack. A moderate garrison of regular troops, with the militia of the island, would give sufficient protection against any landing parties from a hostile fleet. Of course, an army on transports, supported by a powerful fleet, could land and capture the place. But that be an expensive operation: much less likely to be undertaken than the occupation of an undefended harbor,

as a necessary preliminary to an attack on our coast or upon our commerce. The value of such a place of refuge and of supplies for our merchant marine and our cruisers in time of war can hardly to overestimated. Yet the greatest value to us of that wonderful harbor consists in the fact that its position and adequate defense

by us prevents the possibility of an enemy using it against us.
So far as I know, the leading statesmen, no less than the military and naval authorities of this country, have always been in

While it has not been proposed to inter-fere with the continued occupation by for-eign nations of their military strongholds in this hemisphere, it has been publicly and emphatically declared that none of those strongholds should ever be allowed to pass

into the possession of any other nation whose interests might be antagonistic to Now, for the first time, the occasion has arisen to carry into effect our lor.g-declared national policy.

A little state like Hawaii cannot stand

alone among the great nations, all of whom covet her incomparable harbor. She must have the protection of this country or of some other great nation. But a protectosome other great nation. But a pretectorate without sovereignty is the last thing this country could afford to assume.

In the absence of authority to regulate and control the interocurse between the islands and other countries controversies must arise which would lead to war or to the loss of our invaluable military possession in the islands. sion in the islands.

No half-way measures will suffice. We nust accept the islands and hold and govern them, or else let some other great na-

great national policy upon the first occa-sion offered to us would, in my judgment, be one of those blunders which are worse than crimes.

To my mind, what may be regarded perhaps as the sentimental aspect of the question is entitled to consideration.

A colony of intelligent, virtuous and pa-triotic Americans have rescued a country from barbarism and raised it to a high state of civilization and prosperity, until in the natural course of events the govern-ment of that country has fallen entirely into their hands. They now ask the privilege of adding that country to their own native land; of returning with their new possessions to the parental fold. Can they be turned away to seek a home among strangers? Not without violating one of the most sacred laws of nature and in-curring the penalty which must, sooner or

ater, necessarily follow.

I am, dear senator, with great respect, Sincerely yours, ned) J. M. SCHOFIELD. (Signed)

New Bills in the House. The following bills were introduced in

By Mr. Bromwell (Ohio), to make all ployes on public engineering works intrusted to the engineering department, except in employ of contractors, appointive by the officer of the corps in charge, in order to fix responsibility for the works.

Mr. Cooper (Texas), to make Sabine Pass, Texas, a subport of customs entry.

Mr. Lewis (Wash.), to establish the eighthour law in all states and territories.

Unsuccessful Attempts to Repeat Dr. Schlatter's Operation.

A Woman in Milwaukee and a Man at St. Bould Were the

Subjects.

CHICAGO, January 45.-The operation of emoving the stomach from a woman, which was successfully performed in Zurich last September, and startled the surgical world, was repeated under favorable conditions yesterday in Milwaukee.

Dr. E. J. Farnum of Chicago was assisted by Dr. D. P. G. Hankwitz of Milwaukee. Mrs. E. Bestian was the patient. She died four hours after the operation. Her malady, cancer of the stomach, had progressed further than had been apparent, and an operation to which she was subjected on November 26 last left her illprepared for the operation of yesterday.

Case at St. Louis. A dispatch from St. Louis says: Until Dr. Carl Schlatter of Zurich, Switzerland, removed Anna Landis' stomach, Dr. A. C. Bernays of St. Louis lacked, he says, the courage and knowledge to attempt the same operation. Dr. Schlatter having established a precedent, Dr. Bernays' consti-tutional and habitual daring asserted itself. He cut out the stomach of a laboring man named Beck, Wednesday, at Rebekah Hos-pital, establishing the American precedent for the latest demonstration of excisive

Though Beck did not survive the authorities at the hospital admit that it was unquestionably a great operation.

The entire stomach was taken out, and neither the shock nor the hemorrhage proved fatal.

proved fatal.

Following the example of Dr. Schlatter, Dr. Bernays attempted to keep his patient alive by the anaematic process of feeding, and was successful for nearly three days.

Beck was sent to Rebekah Hospital by Dr. Suma to be operated on by Dr. Bernays. Dr. Suma had diagnosed the case as incurable cancer of the stomach. Dr. Bernays is famous for his skill with the knife. nays is famous for his skill with the knife

and his daring as an operator.

His report of the operation says: "Assisted by Dr. Robert E. Wilson and Dr. Spen-cer Graves and his regular corps of nurses and assistants, I opened the abdomen in the usual vay, and upon examination of the stomach it was found that the major curvature was not involved at all; that the disease was located along the minor curva-ture and that it extended the whole length from the oesophagus to within an inch of the pylorus. This latter outlet of the stomach was entirely free from disease. It was found that all the organs excepting this small portion of about one inch would have to be removed in order to give the patient a charce to get well. This operation was done and the lower end of the oesophagus was united to the pyloric end or outlet of

the stomach.

"The operation, in my opinion, based upon the experience of Wednesday, will never become a common one. It is exceedingly difficult of performance and requires great resourcefulness and endurance on the part of the surgeon and his assistants. The operation lasted two hours and six minutes. It was somewhat different from Schlatter's in detail of the operation."

# OMAHA EXPOSPTION STAMPS.

Protest of the Philittelic Society Presented to Post Office Department. Messrs. J. M. Bartels, Charles B. Ball and G. A. Camp, a committee appointed at

a meeting of the Washington Philatelic Society, to formulate and prepare on behalf of the society as protest against the special issue of stamps proposed in honor of the Omalia exposition, today presented the protest to the Post Office Department. The paper invites attention to the fact that the number of stamp collectors and dealers in the country has increased until they now number at least 500,000, and that the list includes many persons of influence and wealth. The pursuit of philately, it is stated, is no longer a pastime of school boys, but a systematic study of the course of international events, and in money value the collections owned in this country are

not unworthy of consideration. Within the last few years, the interests represented have, the local society says been menaced by certain governments, mainly of the smaller nations, in sending out frequent and numerous series of stamps for which no necessity existed in the postal services of these governments Those issues to which the society make special objection as speculative and un-called for have been the so-called "commemorative" stamps, which are supposed to attract world-wide attention to some event or celebration, otherwise unknown. Attention is also directed to the late session of the universal postal congress, where it was determined to exclude from the international mails, after January 1, 1800, commemorative and speculative issues, as indicating in a formal manner the disap-proval of that body of the many special

series heretofore issued.

The committee submitted certain extracts from philatelic papers, which suggest the strong objections generally held among collectors to the ephemeral stamps which they referred.

Continuing, the committee say:
"The consistent attitude of our own postal authorities in refusing to dignify matters of only local interest with the indorse ment of the department has won our approval. The two instances in which ex ceptions were made, in 1876 and 1892, mark-ed such significant milestones in the history of the nation as to attract universal

"We are strongly of the opinion that the trans-Mississippi exposition will not mark an epoch of national progress sufficient to justify special recognition in the manner

'If it be, as we apprehended, the fac that you have decided to assist the Omaha exposition by the issue of stamps, and that decision is not open to further revision, we respectfully request that two suggestions we make as to details be con-

"First-We ask that the highest denomi nations be not greater than 50 cents, as stamps of higher value are but little used If 3-cent and 6-cent designs be substi-tuted for the proposed high denominations the issue would be much less subject to criticism as to its speculative character and more acceptable to the entire com-

munity. "Second—We desire that the series dis place the current set rather than be used simultaneously therewith. If the present stamps be continued in circulation, and the new ones only furnished on request by postmasters it would seem clear that no postal requirement would be met by this issue. If on the centrary, the current stamps are retired and special ones furnished on all requisitions for a limited period, their use would become a necessity and the issue rest on entirely different records."

### RESTRAINING ORDER ISSUED. Judge Cox Interposes in Behalf of Helt Ballway.

Judge Cox today signed an order retraining the Commissioners of the District of Columbia from cutting off or in any wise interfering; with the water supply for the premises occupied as a stable at 11th street and Plorida avenue by the Belt Railway Company, and the premises owned by the company at the corner of 3d and B streets, until further order of the court, to be made, if at all, after a hearing which is fixed for the 18th instant. The foregoirg action was taken by Judge

Cox on a petition presented by W. Kelsey Schoepf, receiver of the Belt Railway Company, asking the court to restrain the Commissioners from cutting off the water sup-ply from the premises referred to until the Belt railway case is finally determined, or Belt railway case is finally determined, or so long as the receiver may be responsible for the operation of the road.

It seems that the Belt company is indebted to the city for water used at the stables. Being unable to make payment, the receiver received notice from the Commissioners that until the required amount should be forthcoming the supply of water would be shut off. Such a state of affairs would cause some degree of havoc at the stables.

THE THE

# HAWAIIAN TREATY TWO STOMACHS REMOVED GAME OF SHARPERS

Some Methods Which Are Criticised by Local Stockholders.

## RAID MADE UPON CORPORATE EARNINGS

Resistance to Be Made to the Demands of Lobbyists.

AN ALLEGED INFLUENCE

As has been stated in The Star, there has been, and is now, more or less talk in regard to the consolidation of corporate interests in this city in several lines of business. A great deal of the comment heard no doubt originates from the speculative spirit which is always more or less prominent, and then there is some of it which is more solidly based on statements which allege a greater economy of the administration when one corporation performs the same business which is now done by several.

Growing out of the general discussion is the current gossip in regard to the administrative expenses of various corporations, and in this connection an item is frequently mentioned which it is said represents the amount expended in procuring or

preventing legislation.

It is generally understood that more or less money is expended for this purpose, although there are corporations which are likely to be yearly affected by legislation or which need legislation that are said to get along without the expenditure of money for along without the expenditure of money for this purpose except to meet the proper ex-penses of accredited agents who do legitimate work in appearing before committees of Congress.

#### A Tax for a Lobby.

On the other hand, there are corporations -and this is the subject of considerable complaint-that are subject to what may be called a tax for the purpose of maintaining a lobby. It is claimed representations are made that in order to secure even meritorious legislation it is necessary to provide certain members of Congress with.

It is said mer, who claim to exercise fluence at the Capitol and who assert that they either control votes or know how such votes can be controlled, call upon the officials of corporations and assert posiofficials of corporations and assert posi-tively that nothing can be done unless the are supplied with money. It is, of course, represented that the corporation must not appear in the matter, not even to the persons supposed to be influenced, so that perfect reliance must be placed upon the agents that the money intrusted to them is expended for the purposes conto them is expended for the purposes con-

## Deceiving Outsiders.

It is claimed that capitalists from other places who have become interested in enterprises here are especially subject to be deceived by such representations, and that while in some cases they have given credence to such statements, yet in other cases the claims of the lobbyists have not

oeen recognized.

It is further asserted by those who have had experience in urging legislation before Congress that practically the only profit which accrues from the corrupt use of money is enjoyed by those who have the handling of the money.

On the part of stockholders and others who are interested in corporations.

who are interested in corporations, where it is asserted money is being spent for this purpose, there is a decided feeling that such items of expenditures are not neces-sary, and it is said that it is likely that changes in management will take place rather than a continuance of the policy or allowing a tax of this character to be

made upon the earnings of corporations.
It is not claimed that any very large sums of money are expended in this way. but it is quite certain, judging from the current talk, that there is a decided revolt against the encouragement of the methods of men whom, it is asserted, pose as pro-moters of legislation, and in this way make their entire living or a portion of it levying a tax upon the earnings of cor-porations in the District.

# COMMERCIAL MEN'S INTERESTS.

Another Hearing on the Anti-"Ticket Scalping" Bill. The Senate committee on interstate commerce this morning at 10:45 resumed its hearing on the "anti-scalping" bill. Pending the resumption of the testimony of Geo. M. McKenzie of Chicago, a statement was submitted to the committee by Bert

W. Lyon, editor of the Commercial Trav-

eller of St. Louis. Mr. Lyon said that he made the statement in rebuttal of some assertions heretofore made to the committee by F. J. Feely of Chicago and P. E. Dow of New York, who claimed to represent the commercial travelers of the country. These gentlemen claim, said Mr. Lyon, to represent 350,000 traveling salesmen of the country. That statement, Mr. Lyon said, was absolutely false. While he did not desire to be understood as claiming to represent all of the commercial travelers of the country, he was absolutely satisfied that a great majority of these travelers were in favor of the pending bill. He thought it absurd to suppose, as Messrs. Dow and Feely would have the committee to suppose, that the hundreds of thousands of commercial travelers could not make arrangements with the railroads as favo able to themselves as the few thousand ticket brokers could make for them. The trouble with many of the men like Dow and Feely is that they desire to get car-load rates on case lots. Twenty per cent of the traveling public are commercial

travelers. If it were not for the severe restrictions placed by the railroads upon local rates, made necessary by the business of the ticket brokers, it would be possible for commercial travelers to make much better arrangements for their transportation than they are now able to make. Mr. Lyon held that as a business proposition the railroads that as a business proposition the railroads could afford to sell transportation in large quantities at a lower rate than they could sell small quantities. He held therefore that the commercial traveler who was on the railroads practically all the time was entitled to lower rates than th who traveled only occasionally and then

# a short distance. Mr. McKenzie, the Chicago ticket broker, then resumed his testimony. Cannot Attend.

Owing to social engagements in Washington Secretary Wilson has had to decline the invitation to attend the sugar beet convention to be held at Fredericksburg January 21, but the Department of Agriculture will be represented by Mr. C. F. Saylor, the beet

The convention promises to be a success The convention promises to be a success. The judges of twenty-two counties in Piedmont and Tidewater, Va., have appointed delegates, and a number of progressive farmers will make addresses.

Restoring Wages. Representative Young of the second dis trict of Virginia called at the Navy Department today to ascertain if Secretary Long was ready to decide as to what he would do in the matter of wages at the Gosport navy yard. The order reducing laborers from \$1.52 to \$1.28 and oakum spinners, house carpenters and other mechanics in like proportion, which was promulgated by the Gosport board on the 1st of Januray, was suspended last week, in response to a protest from the men. While the secretary was not prepared to say that he would re-store the old rates of wages, Mr. Young was encouraged to believe that he would do so after taking a little more time to consider.

Count of the Silver. The count of the silver in the vaults of the treasury will be completed within a month. The count has now been going on for five months, at a heavy cost, for purpose of ascertaining how much lead had been substituted for silver dollars. The shortage so far is in the neighborhood of \$500, and is not expected to reach a much larger sum.

UNDER INVESTIGATION. Circumstances Attending the Death

Dr. Woodward, the health officer of the District, is today having investigated the circumstances attending the death Thursday last of Alberta Harrison, a little coiored girl, six years of age. The child, so the health officer has been informed, died of consumption either at the Children's Hospital, or on the way back from that institution to the Maulsby Home, 3d and C streets, from which latter institution she had been sent to the hospital for treat-

had been sent to the hospital for treatment.

Whether the child died at the hospital or on the way to or from it, Dr. Woodward has not yet definitely ascertained; but this morning the driver of the dead wagon, while in front of the District building on his way with the body to potter's field, informed Dr. Woodward that the matron of the Maulsby Home was not thoroughly convinced that the child was really dead. Dr. Woodward at once directed the man to take the body back to the home, and there he had it examined by a physician, who I ronounced the child dead, and as having evidently been dead, from the condition of the body, for two or three days.

The body was therefore carried to potter's field, and it is now buried.

The health officer has no doubt, of course, that the child died Thursday, and will now only endeavor to discover whether or not the little one died at the hospital and was returned to the Maulsby Home, or whether it died on the way to or from the hospital. If the child died after being received at the hospital, he thinks the body should have been kept there until buried, or sent to the morgue, instead of being returned to the Maulsby Home.

And if the child was carried to the hospital when in a dying condition, he thinks that should be called to the attention of the proper authorities. The child, it is said by the ambulance driver, died at the hospital proper authorities. The child, it is said by the ambulance driver, died at the hospital

a few minutes after reaching there, and ne carried the body back to the Maulsby CHARGED TO DROSTE.

# Ex-Representative Towne on the Failure to Defeat Hanna.

Ex-Representative Towne, chairman of the silver republican national committee, who went to Columbus to join in the fight against the election of Senator Hanna, has returned to Washington. The failure of the fight is charged by the anti-Hanna people to Droste, a silver republican, who voted for Hanna. Mr. Towne is very warm in his expressions of dissatisfaction at the

result. He said to a Star reporter:

"Paradoxical as it may seem, this contest, resulting in the election of the archexpenent of gold and monopoly to the Senate of the United States, has, nevertheless, been productive of much advantage to the cause of bimetallism and good government. It has presented so conspicuously the methods by which plutocracy expects to control the country that the patriotics and the country, that the patriotism and moral decency of the nation cannot but be shocked into some realization of the danger that threatens its ilberties. I cannot too highly praise the democratic members of the Ohio general assembly for their superb conduct all through the fight. Their discipline and unity were magnificent. Admirable, too, was their readiness to subordinate all temp-tation to make mere party capital out of the situation to the higher question of the cause and the welfare of the people as in-volved in the defeat of Hanna and the election of a man whose vote would not election of a man whose vote would not have been given for the gold standard. This fact will do more to advance the union of all reform forces throughout the country and to commend the new democracy to the confidence of the whole people than any other event since Bryan's nomination. The election of Hanna by means that notoriously shirk investigation will, under all the circumstances, possess many consolations after all.

consolations after all.
"Silver republicans cannot sufficiently express their regret and humiliation that a man nominally of their faith should have been the pivot on which this infamy turned. We can only plead that Droste was not one We can only plead that Droste was not one of the men whom our organization requested to be put on the legislative ticket in Cincinnati, and that we are not fully responsible for him. After reading his statement of his alleged views in the newspapers, and after having heard his early emphatic declarations against Hanna, the inference is unavoidable that he never knew what his opinion on the money question was, and that he ought not to be charged up to anybody but Hanna."

### CLERKS ARE ON THE ALERT. Effect of a Rumor of Proposed Dis-

missals. There is renewed energy among the clerks in the pension office these days. The records show few late arrivals, and the rules of the office are being carefully observed. The reason for all this is the statenent which has reached the department that the appropriation for clerk hire will be materially reduced this year, and the statement of Commissioner Evans before the subcommittee on appropriations that he could operate the bureau with 100 clerks less, if permitted to make the reductions, is taken as an evidence that this time next year there will be many absent faces. It is learned from excellent authority that were the commissioner permitted to make the reductions he would be ready im-

mediately with his ax. And it is not a po l'tical ax, either, sharpened by the wishes of congressmen and a desire to capture votes. It is an ax ground for the purpose of rendering the government good service. It is said the office is full to overflowing with inefficient clerks, who could well b But it is a fact that already a list of in efficient clerks has been made out, and when the time comes for distributing it there will be many surprises. It is the de

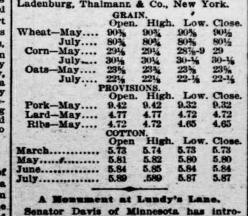
sire of the commissioner of pensions to op-erate the pension bureau upon a sound business policy, and the list which has been repared has been compiled strictly accord-ing to merit, with no political consideration whatever. In an interview missioner Evans today upon the subject he "I have no hesitancy in saying that this overcrowded, and the pay rolls carry

bureau could be operated by at least 100 clerks less. There are divisions that are heads of the several divisions keep lists, setting forth the relative efficiency of the clerks under them, and when the time comes for a reduction the changes will be made entirely upon their recommendations. No, sir," said the commissioner, emphaticmade entirely upon their recommendations. No, sir," said the commissioner, emphatically, "politics will cut no figure in the matter. What is wanted is efficient clerks, without regard to politics, and these changes, if they come, will not be for par-

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, January 15.—Flour dull, unchang-cd—receipts, 6.428 barrels; exports, 320 barrels; also, 550 barrels. Wheat steady—spot and month, 95%, a50 barrels. Wheat steady—spot and month, 95%, a50 barrels, wheat steady—spot and month, 95%, a50 barrels; steamer No. 2 red. 91%, a91%—receipts, 40,004 bushels; exports, 76,000 bushels; stock, 1,078, 863 bushels; sales, 8,000 bushels—spotthern wheat by sample, 92, a97%—receipts, 183, 885 bushels; exports, 97,286 bushels; stock, 1,139,209 bushels; exports, 97,286 bushels; stock, 1,139,209 bushels; sales, 75,000 bushels; stock, 1,139,209 bushels; do, yellow, 28,33. Oats firm—No. 2 white, 29%, a 30; No. 2 mixed, 27%, a28—receipts, 58,735 bushels; exports, 35,200 bushels; stock, 477,372 bushels, Rye easy—No. 2 nearby, 52%, a52%; No. 2 western, 53%, a53%—receipts, 6,549 bushels; exports, 92,895 bushels; stock, 436,105 bushels. Hay firm for the better grades—chotec timothy, \$13. Grain freights very dull, unchanged. Sugar strong, unchanged. Butter and eggs quiet, unchanged. Cheese steady, unchanged. Whisky unchanged.

Grain, Provisions and Cotton Markets Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1427 F st., members New York tock exchange, correspondents Messi Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., New York.



duced a bill apprepriating \$5,000 to erect on the site of the battledeld of Lundy's

# FINANCE AND TRADE

War Rumors Cause a Break in the Stock List.

LONG SELLING HELPED THE BEARS

Sugar, New York Central and Grangers Worst Sufferers.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, January 15 .- Wall street was influenced this morning by additional rumors of war complications and the short session resulted in uniform declines in all departments. From a feverish opening, in which reductions varying from & to % per cent were recorded, prices shaded off until the decline, during the last hour, had extended to more substantial propor

Selling for the short account was more conspicuous than at any time for several days, and liquidation of long stock was

forced upon the weaker holders. The idea of complications with Spain is prevalent to a degree wholly unwarranted by the facts. A chronic misinterpretation of the orders to the fleet now en route for southern waters is influencing prices adversely, and the room, as yet, has not given serious thought to the wisdom of this

There was to concerted attempt to ward off the effects of the scare on prices Manhattan, Sugar and New York Central were active on the descending scale and closed somewhat feverish notwithstanding evidences of scale buying by commission louses. Burlington was weak in sympathy with the general market and adverse

gossip as to the findings in the Nebraska case. As all opinions on this case are merely guesses, no serious trading was at-tracted by them. It is highly probable that today's market represented a successful attack on unpro-tected issues. The stocks sold are yet to be purchased, however, and the failure to force a war with Spain will result in an expensive failure in the retention of today's

rading.
With Manhattan down 5 per cent from yesterday, Burlington under par and Sugar 10 per cent cheaper than at the beginning of the decline a forced covering move-ment would not require any particular genius. The street has half a dozen opera-tors fully equal to this effort and fully alive to the certainty of success. So long as the threatened war with Spain is the only obsticie to contend with, the stock market has everything in its favor so far

as ultimate results are concerned.

The banks have gained \$5,000,000 in lawful money during the week, and have extended their loans \$1,250,000. The increase in cash holdings is divided between the treasury and the interior, an increase of over \$6,000,000 in the deposits increases the surplus \$3,704,200, making the total reserve holding something more than \$25,968,700. This shows a sound banking basis and inures continued cheap money.

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the opening, the high-est and the lowest and the closing prices of the New York stock market today, as reported by Corson & Macartney, members New York stock exchange. Correspondents, Mesers. Moore & Schley, No. 90 Broadway.

Open. High, Low. Close.

American Spirits.

American Spirits, pfd.

American Sugar. 138% 188%

American Sugar, pfd.

American Tobacco. 89% 89% 138% 188% 136 186% American Cotton Oil.... 12% 12% 12% 12% Bay State Gas. 24 3% 35 35 35 52% Canada Southern. 54 54 56 525 52% Canada Pacific. 22% 22% 213 22 C. C. C. & St. Loui Chicago, B. & Q. Louis. Chicagoa Northwestern 19256 Chicago, R.I. & Pacific... Chic. St. P., M. & O..... 179 Consolidated Gas.....
Del Lack & W......
Delaware & fludson ....
Den. & Rio Grande, pfd 119 119 46% 46% 14% 14% 84% 86% 106% 106% 112 46% 14% 84 106 Den. & Rio Grande, pfd Erie General Electric Illinois Central Lake Shore... Louisville & Nashville... 55% 132% 115% 165 83 85% 106% 94% 56% 56% 55% 158 115% 105 85% 55% 111% 24% 63% 15% 30% 22 175 80% Metropolitan Traction.

Manhattan Elevated ....

Michigan Central ....

Missouri Pacific ....

National Lead Co., pfd.

National Lead Co., pfd.

New Jorsey Courtral 116% 106% 83% 85% 106% 96 New York Central ... Northern Pacific, pfd... Ont. & Western..... Pacific Mail..... Phila. & keading..... Southern Rv., ofc...... Phila. Traction ...... Texas Pacific..... Western Union Tei..... Brooklyn R. Transit.

#### 8936 1534 40 15% Chig. & G. Western.... Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales-regular call-12 o'clock m.U. S. Electric

Sales—regular call—12 o'clock m.U. S. Electric Light, 10 at 102½. Commercial Fire Insurance, 160 at 4; 100 at 4; 100 at 4. Pneumatic Gun Carriage, 100 at 4 2cents. American Graphophone, preferred, 2 at 13½; 25 at 14. Mergenthaler Linotype, 2 at 143½; 15 at 14. Mergenthaler Linotype, 2 at 143½; 10 at 162. After call—U. S. Electric Light, 3 at 103; 10 at 103. Pneumatic Gun Carriage, 100 at 43 cents; 200 at 43 cents.

District of Columbia Bonds.—20-year fund 5s, 102 bid. 30-year fund 6s, gold, 111 bid. 3.65s, funding, currency, 116 bid.

Miscellameous Bonds.—Metropolitan Railroad 6s, 120 bid. Metropolitan Railroad certificates of indebtedness, A, 125 bid. Metropolitan Railroad certificates of indebtedness, B, 110 bid, 115 asked. Belt Railroad 5s, 50 bid. 70 asked. Eckington Railroad 6s, 120 bid. Washington Gas Company 6s, series A, 113 bid. U. S. Electric Light debenture Imp., 104½ bid. U. S. Electric Light debenture Imp., 104½ bid. Chesapenke and Potomac Telephone 5s, 103 bid. American Security and Trust 5s, F. and A., 100 bid. American Security and Trust 5s, F. and O., 100 bid. Washington Market Company Int. 6s, 110 bid. Washington Market Company 10s, 110 bid. Washington Market Company 10s bid. Washington Light Infantry 1st 6s, 90 bid. National Bank Stocks.—Bank of Washington, 290 bid.

National Bank Stocks.—Bank of Washington, 290 bid. Metropolitan, 305 bid. Central (new stock), 133 bid, 150 asked. Farmers and Mechanics', 182 bid, 187 asked. Second, 138 bid. Clitzens', 140 bid. 187 asked. Second. Capital, 126 bid. West End, 108 bid, 108 asked. Traders', 93 bid. Lincoln, 110 bid, 115 asked.

Safe Deposit and Trust Companies.—Washington Loan and Trust, 128 bid, 130 asked. American Security and Trust, '148 bid. Washington Safe Deposit, 50 bid.

Railroad Stocks.—Capital Traction, 67 4bid, 69 asked. Metropolitan, 121 bid. Columbia, 64 bid.

Security snd Trust, 148 bid. Washington Safe Deposit, 50 bid.

Rafiroad Stocks.—Capital Traction, 67 ½bid, 69 asked. Metropolitan, 121 bid. Columbia, 64 bid, 68 asked. Metropolitan, 121 bid. Columbia, 64 bid, 68 asked.

Gas and Electric Light Stocks.—Washington Gas, 746½ bid, 47½ asked. U. S. Electric Light, 102 bid, 103½ asked. Electric Light, 102 bid, 103½ asked. Firemen's, 30 bid. Franklin, 38 bid. Metropolitan, 67 bid. Corcoran, 58 bid. Potomae, 63 bid. Arlington, 134 bid, 147 asked. German-American, 185 bid. National Union, 10 bid, 12 asked. Columbia, 12 bid, 13 asked. Riggs, 7% bid, 8 asked. People's, 5% bid, 6 asked. Lincoln, 19½ bid. Commercial, 4 bid, 4½ asked. Lincoln, 19½ bid. Commercial, 4 bid, 4½ asked. Title insurance Stocks.—Real Extate Title, 90 asked. Columbia Title, 4% bid, 5½ asked, Washington Title, 2 bid. District Title, 3½ bid, 6 asked.

Ington Title, 2 hd. District Title, 3½ bld, 6
Telephone Stocks.—Pennsylvania, 40 bid. Chespenke and Potomac, x67½ asked. American
Graphophone, 12½ bid, 13½ asked. American
Graphophone, preferred, 13 bid, 14 asked. Pneumatic Gun Carriage, 41 bid, 46 asked. Pneumatic Gun Carriage, 41 bid, 46 asked. Lincoln 142½ bid, 143 asked. Lanston Monotype, 18½
bid, 18½ asked. Washington Market, 10 bid, 13½
asked. Great Falls Icc, 110 bid. Norfolk and
Washington Steamboat, 400 asked. Lincoln Hall,
90 asked. Lincoln Hall, Government Bonds tations reported by Corson & Macart-

merly one of the proprietors of the Cin-cinnati Commercial, died today.